

on the Meuse line or in Belgium, we should discover that not only Western Germany, but the heart of Germany, would be exposed to enemy bombs," says the statement. It draws the conclusion that Belgium must no longer be dependent in a political or military sense on entente powers.

UNDERTAKE NO FURTHER COUNTERATTACKS

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, October 5.—The Germans have undertaken no further counterattacks against the positions east of Ypres, gained by the British in yesterday's offensive, although they kept them under a heavy fire during the night. The British are consolidating their newly won ground. The official statement given out today follows: "Our new positions east of Ypres were heavily shelled by the enemy during the night, but no further counterattacks were made. Our troops have been engaged with organizing the captured positions."

HEAVY FIGHTING OCCURS ON ROMANIAN FRONT

[By Associated Press.] PETROGRAD, October 5.—Heavy fighting occurred yesterday on the Romanian front, the War Office reports. Near Radautz an attack was checked by the Russian artillery. In the Buzia region Bulgarians made an advance on the north of the Buzia river. On the Caucasian front the Russians captured a bridge near Oromaru. The announcement follows: "On the northern, western and southwestern fronts there were fusillades and scouting operations."

"On the Romanian front, in the Sletin region south of Radautz, the enemy attacked in dense waves, but was stopped by our artillery. In the Buzia region, the enemy shelled our positions near the village of Macheam, north of the mouth of the Buzia river, for half an hour. Bulgarian infantry then attacked our positions and occupied several advanced trenches. Our position was restored by a counter-attack."

BERNSTORFF ASKS BERLIN TO FINANCE BOLO PASHA

(Continued from First Page.) announced in telegram 552 of March 20 has not yet reported himself at the legation at Berlin. Is there any more news on your side of Bolo?

(Signed) "WAGOW." The first telegram was sent to Berlin on February 22, 1916, four days after Bolo Pasha had been appointed to the post of German ambassador in the United States. The "intermediary" referred to in this telegram is supposedly Adolph Pavenstorf, of the New York firm of G. Amsinck & Co., who yesterday testified that he had gone to Washington in behalf of Bolo's efforts to raise money after suggesting Bernstorff as a possible source.

The telegrams show that Bernstorff knew definitely from whom he was dealing. Bolo Pasha must have known where his funds came, and that both Pavenstorf and Hugo Schmidt, New York agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, must have been familiar with the whole transaction. The telegrams further make clear that the money was wholly for use in France. Von Jagow refused to provide these funds for Russian intrigue, because the amount was too small, or for Italian intrigue because it was so large. The telegrams further show that none of the money was for use in the United States. They indicate that Bolo should be wholly unsuccessful in inducing any American capital to take part in his plot against France.

The production of these telegrams again illustrates the extensive facilities which the State Department is able to put at its finger on almost any phase of the activities of the dismissed German ambassador. It is presumed that they were given out with the consent of the French ambassador, for whom the State Department has been acting in the whole matter.

As it has frequently been asserted in the department, the activities of Bolo were confined to France. The telegrams published here show conclusively, however, that he was working in the interest of Germany. While they fail to adduce direct proof that Bolo knew whence his funds came, it is pointed out that Pavenstorf told him he would speak to Bernstorff about his plans, and that he replied he "did not care what the source of the money was."

OTHER BIG GUNS AT DISPOSAL OF VON BERNSTORFF. NEW YORK, October 5.—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, then imperial German ambassador to the United States, received some time in 1916 from the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, \$500,000, which may become the subject of a new investigation either by the New York State authorities or by the United States Secret Service. This sum is separate from the \$200,000 sent here by the German Foreign Office through the same Berlin bank for Bolo Pasha, the French corruption paymaster.

About the same time Count von Bernstorff had \$50,000 and then \$10,000 paid to one "Mr. Kramer" of Paterson, N. J. To these two payments also considerable mystery attaches. These new traces, leading, it is believed to the heart of the ramifications of German government "slush" fund in operation in this country, were uncovered voluntarily by Hugo Schmidt, accredited representative in America of the Deutsche Bank. The transcript of his testimony in connection with the Bolo Pasha transaction, in which he played a prominent part, being the man who handled the payments and deposits, was made public to-night.

DR. C. W. KENT DEAD AT UNIVERSITY HOME

Noted Virginia Educator, Lecturer and Author Expires Suddenly in Charlottesville.

EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN

Teacher of Inspiration and Force and Active Outside University Walls—Member of Learned Societies—Funeral Sunday Afternoon.

[By Associated Press.] CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., October 5.—Dr. Charles W. Kent, the noted lecturer and author, died suddenly at his home here this afternoon. He was fifty-six years old. Dr. Kent was stricken with paralysis last July.

He suffered a collapse about the middle of that month at Morgantown, W. Va., whether he had gone to lecture before the summer school of West Virginia University. He was returned to the university early in September, and was treated in the hospital there until a week ago, when he was taken to his home on West Lawn. Death came while he was in a most hopeful frame of mind and while he was in cheerful conversation with his family.

Dr. Kent was a son of the late Robert M. Kent of Loudoun Courthouse, Va., and a brother of Linden Kent and of Henry T. Kent, the first of whom won distinction as a lawyer in Washington, and the latter in St. Louis. Mr. Dr. Kent was born in 1861 at the University of Virginia, Gettysburg, Berlin and at Lexington, receiving his doctorate at the latter university in 1887.

He was joint founder and headmaster of the University School at Charlottesville, S. C. Later he became assistant in German and French at the University of Tennessee as professor of English and modern languages. He was headmaster of the University of Virginia, receiving his doctorate at the latter university in 1887.

As an author and lecturer Dr. Kent was an active public lecturer for thirty years, a member of many learned societies, author and editor. He was a member of the Virginia Historical Society, Modern Language Association, National Council, Teachers of English and the State Young Men's Christian Association Board.

For many years Dr. Kent had been head of the Linden Kent Memorial School of English Literature at the University of Virginia. He was the editor of Poe's poems and "Poe's Poems in Pocket Classics."

Dr. Kent married Mrs. Eleanor Miles, daughter of Professor Francis M. Smith, of the University of Virginia. He had one daughter, Miss Eleanor Kent, survives.

No man in the faculty of the University of Virginia has done more perfected than Dr. Kent. He was a man of great energy and a man of great vision.

President Alderman said to-night: "The death of Dr. Kent deprives the State of one of its ablest and most distinguished men. A master of arts, of unusual distinction, of the university, trained in the best universities of Europe, for twenty-four years, Dr. Kent had given to the State a valuable service. He was a man of great energy and a man of great vision."

The funeral of Dr. Kent will take place Sunday afternoon at the university chapel. Burial will be in the university cemetery.

CAMP LEE FIRE FORCE AIDED BY RICHMONDERS (Continued from First Page.) Interviewed by a draftsman, telling of his experiences on the line, he was summoned by his local board to the time he was mustered into the National Army, and his subsequent experience here. He says he likes the life, and is getting fat on it, in spite of strenuous exercise.

The first band in camp made its appearance today. It was formed in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth regiment, all Virginians. This afternoon the organization appeared in front of the regimental headquarters and played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Although the band pieces were only delivered this morning, and the men had to practice the national air without music, a very creditable showing was made.

BAND LOSTS NO TIME AFTER INSTRUMENTS ARRIVE. Captain S. J. Raymond, adjutant of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth, is responsible for the early appearance of the band. He completed the organization several days ago, but there were no instruments. Two weeks ago he made application to the War Department for the pieces, and they arrived this morning. No time was lost, the members of the band being called together and, under the direction of Band Leader J. W. Moore, the men were put through a rehearsal of the national anthem for several hours this afternoon. The men had no music, and the majority of them had never played the air, but that did not deter them in the least.

Band leader Moore is of the regular army, and came to Camp Lee from Laredo, Texas, having been attached to the Thirty-seventh Infantry. He has been twenty-two years of continuous service.

What the band needs now is music. Band leader Moore wants the use of a national air book, in order that the men can memorize the "Star-Spangled Banner." Then they would like to have some music of the popular marches donated. Soon the band will be furnishing entertainment for a large part of the camp, and they desire music that will please the men.

Some of the Liberty bonds also took shape today in the Eastern Virginia regiment, when the total reached the neighborhood of 1,000 subscribers. The Three Hundred and Eighteenth is leading in the sale of the bonds. Captain Raymond has been giving a talk to each company in his regiment on the subject of Liberty bonds, and the men have come forward with subscriptions in a manner that would make the Kaiser tremble with fear, as one man expressed it today.

ADVANCE BEHIND WALL OF BREAKING SHELLS

Germans Found Dead in Countless Thousands Amidst Devastation That Barrage Leaves in Its Wake—British Arms Achieve One of Greatest Victories of War.

[By Associated Press.] BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, October 4 (delayed).—British arms today achieved one of the greatest victories of the war in a tremendous assault begun at dawn against the German positions east and north-east of Ypres. Indeed, when the whole story of this battle has been told, it may be the greatest triumph of the war, for each successive report from the seething cauldron along this front adds to the importance of the success recorded.

From a point near the Ypres-Stain railway, on the north, to Ypres-Menin highway, on the south, the men of the British empire have surged forward with an irresistible force, which at some places carried them to a depth of 2,500 yards over still more of the German keystone positions in the Pashendale-Gheluvelt ridge system of defenses. On the northern wing of the advance the British have reached Pashendale and Gravenstafel, and have even crossed a slow advance, which was a great victory. The tanks operating with the troops here did excellent service, reducing a number of strong redoubts and concrete pill boxes. Pashendale was well garrisoned, but apparently did not offer strong resistance. The British were within reach of the town by 10:30 o'clock.

SONB CELLAR FIGHTING, BUT THIS IS BRIEF. Meantime, others were making their way over Abraham Heights, near Gravenstafel. There was some cellar fighting here, but it was brief. The main trouble was encountered near the fort, where the Germans had strong concrete redoubts. Sharp fighting was forced, but the Germans finally were forced to retreat and to surrender. Both Pashendale and Gravenstafel are masses of ruins. The latest reports show the British have swarmed over virtually all of Gravenstafel ridge.

South of the Ypres-Roulers railway, which cuts the Pashendale-Gheluvelt ridge, the British are on a crest of the ridge or beyond throughout the remainder of its length. They had little trouble in reaching it. There was a brief battle near Molenaershoek crossroads, which were fortified. Just north of here the Germans held a farm, from which they poured heavy machine-gun fire into the British ranks until they were subdued. Prisoners were secured in Polderhoek, and the chateau near there was carried after sharp fighting. Joist farm, near the southeastern edge of Polygon wood, which had been a sore spot to the British for days, still held out at the latest reports, although the British had pushed beyond it on both sides.

At many places the British ran into a hail of machine-gun fire, but they were not captured in large numbers, as the British attack began. All day streams of broken prisoners have been pouring into British cages in the rear. Perhaps half of them were wounded. Some were blinded and some were with shattered limbs, a pitiful sight even to those hardened to such scenes. Taking the battle as a whole, the

for the State Fair. Both of these commands have made good headway with their training. From the Pennsylvania regiments, Company I, of the Three Hundred and Twentieth, and Company E, of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth, have been picked.

Major Jennings C. Wise, commanding the Third Battalion of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth, will be in charge of the battalion from the four regiments, and this afternoon he had them on the field putting them through the various maneuvers. General Cronk, commanding the division, and Major Quinn Gray, the ordnance officer, reviewed the battalion, which made an excellent showing. The men are scheduled to receive an ovation when they go to the front.

Dr. Ennon G. Williams, State Health Commissioner, in company with several United States public health officials, visited the camp today, and called on Major J. N. Carter, the assistant to the division commander. Williams conferred with the officer for some time, and then left for Petersburg with the government officials.

The drafts in the camp have been asked to donate their cast-off clothing to the Belgians, and the clothing having been received here. Since the garments will be worthless to the men, the majority will willingly give them to aid the ally of this country. Those who do not give up their clothes away will have them purchased by the quartermaster.

Monday and Tuesday will be pay days for the enlisted men at Camp Lee. Those who reached camp under the call of September 2 will receive \$25 each and those who responded to the call of September 15, \$11 each. It is roughly estimated that \$2,000,000 will be paid the men next week. This does not include the pay of officers, who received salary checks early in the month. The men are paid in cash by the camp quartermaster.

VIRGINIA INFANTRYMEN SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY. ANNISTON, ALA., October 5.—Private Henry A. Jones, Company C, First Virginia Infantry, and Private Ernest R. Tucker, of the same company and regiment, have just been court-martialed at Camp McAllister for acting jointly with a civilian to steal a government pistol from their company and sell it to him. The testimony taken at their trial showed conclusively that they had sold the pistol and divided the money.

When the loss of the weapon was discovered, the commanding officer of the camp stated that if the soldier was found and returned, no further proceedings would be taken. It seems the men at fault failed to take this chance and free themselves, with the result that they will serve one year and one month each in the Atlanta penitentiary.

By the end of next week a complete register of every man in Camp McAllister will be in the hands of the Soldiers' Welfare Service Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. This will provide to be one of the most important things accomplished by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, and will serve the purpose of bringing into close touch with each other the soldiers of the camp and the people of Anniston generally.

Germans offered weak resistance to the British advance this morning. But, despite the heavy blow dealt to the enemy, it was not considered improbable that they would make strenuous counterattacks as soon as they could reform their shattered formations.

The story of today's fighting is that of perfect organization which worked with clocklike precision. It was still dusk when the British began the steamroller advance. For days an intense bombardment had been maintained over the German front, but the artillery fire which opened the great barrage dropped was appalling. Solid lines of vivid fire belched from the earth and from the murky sky above as the great shells and shrapnel burst along the German lines.

On the left of the advance, the ground in the region of Pashendale was not in bad condition, except along the Strombeck river, where it was very marshy, necessitating a slow advance. The tanks operating with the troops here did excellent service, reducing a number of strong redoubts and concrete pill boxes. Pashendale was well garrisoned, but apparently did not offer strong resistance. The British were within reach of the town by 10:30 o'clock.

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OLD GUARD LINES DISAPPEAR

Historic New York Regimental Numbers Disappear for All Units and Reorganization.

[By Associated Press.] SPARTANBURG, S. C., October 5.—With such details of the reorganization of the Twenty-Seventh Division of the United States Army, as were announced at Camp Wadsworth today, all lines of the old New York National Guard disappeared. Historic regimental numbers disappeared for all units, and the nine infantry regiments were stripped of men to bring the four selected for the first line up to the strength necessary under the new regulations. The infantry regiments retained are the One Hundred and Fifth, the old Second, the One Hundred and Sixty, the old Twenty-third, the One Hundred and Seventy, the old One Hundred and Eighty, and the One Hundred and Ninety. The colonels of these regiments retain their commands, but each regiment is given a new lieutenant-colonel. The reassignment of officers has not been announced, but a far-reaching shakeup is evident. The regiments hit hardest are the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventy-first. All New York City organizations, their men being scattered throughout the units of the new division.

MANY NEGROES ARRIVE AT CAMP JACKSON

[By Associated Press.] COLUMBIA, S. C., October 5.—The movement of South Carolina negroes for the National Army brought more than 1,000 selectmen to Camp Jackson today for assignment to the first provisional regiment and the first training battalion of the depot brigade.

READY FOR PRESIDENT

Senate Adopts Report Already Approved by House on Insurance for Fighting Forces.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The last important measure on the program for adjournment of Congress to-morrow—the administration soldiers' and sailors' insurance measure—was made ready for President Wilson's signature to-night, with the adoption by the Senate of the conference report, already approved by the House.

SMITH FIGHTS WOOLLEY

Georgia Senator Unsuccessfully Seeks to Have Senate Reconsider the Confirmation of Nomination.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, October 5.—Senator Smith, of Georgia, made an unsuccessful effort today to have the Senate reconsider its confirmation of Robert W. Woolley, of Virginia, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Georgia Senator, who was absent yesterday when the nomination was confirmed, contended that the new commissioner had no experience to qualify him for the position.

FLOATED WITHIN HOUR

Steamer Northland Runs Aground, but Noon Gets Off and Proceeds on Journey, Undamaged.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, October 5.—The inland passenger steamer Northland ran aground off here early today when her engine failed, and she struck before anchors could be gotten out. She was floated an hour later and proceeded apparently undamaged.

GIRAGLIAN ANXIOUS FOR TEST OF GARABED

Declares His Invention Will Do More Than Ever He Has Claimed for It.

"FREE ENERGY" TRANSFORMER

Congress Passes Bill Authorizing Demonstration Before Reputable Scientists, and It Is Now Before President.

BY JOHN C. MELLETT.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Garabed, the fuelless engine that is designed to revolutionize the world and make peaceful pursuits more profitable than ever in the history of the world, to-night awaits the recognition of President Wilson. His signature on a bill passed by the Senate and House of Representatives will legally compel a demonstration by Garabed T. K. Giragossian of his "free energy generator" before a commission of reputable scientists.

The inventor, an Armenian from Boston, was overjoyed to-day when Congress had passed the bill giving him his opportunity.

Representative Robert Crosser, of Cleveland, telephoned Giragossian that the bill had passed.

"It is up to you now," said Crosser, "to make good your assertions."

"Mr. Crosser, I shall do more. The Garabed will do more things than I have ever claimed for it," Giragossian declared. This declaration Mr. Giragossian amplified when asked for an interview. "Even I," he said, "cannot say definitely how much the Garabed will do. It is not I who am making the claim, but the results. It is nature's limitless source of energy. Energy, you must know, is everything. It is everywhere. Garabed will simply transform and harness a supply of this energy, making it do what man will want done."

Therefore I say that nature will do more through Garabed, than I have ever claimed it would do."

DEVICE NOT INTENDED AS AN ENGINE OF WAR

Mr. Giragossian, an earnest, middle-aged man, with sharp brown eyes and a quizzical, intent expression, then explained, in a low, earnest voice, the impression that was made by his device is an engine of war. He had been working on it for years, he said, and did not dream of war purposes when he was experimenting. His dream all had been, he declared, to produce a generator that would do away with the use of coal, oil, gas or other fuels that are dirty, expensive and inefficient. In that they waste energy, he said, he was not alone. In a great many cases, he said, the energy is lost. He had been working on it for years, he said, and did not dream of war purposes when he was experimenting. His dream all had been, he declared, to produce a generator that would do away with the use of coal, oil, gas or other fuels that are dirty, expensive and inefficient. In that they waste energy, he said, he was not alone. In a great many cases, he said, the energy is lost.

Then, in reply to a question, Mr. Giragossian agreed that the public was entitled to an idea of his Garabed.

"I said to imagine a working engine," he said, "the motive power of which is not steam, but something else which can be obtained freely. The size of this motor and the quantity of energy to be produced by it are dependent upon will and enterprise. It can be manufactured with less expense and occupies less space and is very much lighter than the steam engine, with its numerous appliances. It is portable and can be placed and put into operation wherever there exists a spark of human life. Consequently, the steam engine will become obsolete. The future generation will see it only in a museum and curiosity shop."

TO SUPPLY WANTS OF WHOLE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

"The Garabed, being free from boiler and furnaces, there will be no more explosions, no more victims, no more smoke, no more danger, and no more need to produce the energy power of nature," he said. "The Garabed is a forty-eight acres) sufficient power can be produced under the new system to supply the wants of the whole industrial world."

Mr. Giragossian declared he had operated his device, a ten-horse power generator, for ten hours without interruption, with, of course, no fuel or other source of energy now used. When President Wilson has signed the bill, the inventor will get into touch with the Secretary of the Interior Lane and arranged with him to demonstrate the Garabed before a committee of five scientists.

Mr. Giragossian could not say today when the demonstration will take place, or where. He is ready, however, when the formalities can be completed.

MONGER TRIAL IS BEGUN

Wealthy Rockingham Farmer Pleads Not Guilty of Murder, Claiming Self-Defense.

[By Associated Press.] HARRISONBURG, VA., October 5.—Trial of Robert Monger, a wealthy farmer of Rockingham County, charged with murdering J. Milton Hensley, a neighbor, began here today before Circuit Judge T. N. Haas, with Claude Hensley, son of the dead man, the prosecutor's chief witness. Monger pleaded not guilty, and claims he shot and killed Milton Hensley in self-defense, and only after Claude Hensley had shot first. A long-standing quarrel over a strip of land, two inches wide, dividing the farms, it is said, culminated in the shooting in which J. Milton Hensley was killed, his son, Claude Hensley, severely wounded, and Robert Monger was wounded twice.

In his opening statement for the defense to-day, Charles A. Hammer criticized the prosecuting attorney for his failure to have Claude Hensley indicted.

According to Claude Hensley's testimony to-day, he and his father were building a new fence along a line they believed to be the proper division of the farms when Robert Monger and his two sons, Arthur and Jesse, driving a grain drill, came upon them. Arthur Monger, he said, picked up a stone and hit him with it, and he shot into the air to frighten the Mongers. At that, he declared, Jesse Monger threw a pistol to his father, Robert Monger, who shot at J. Milton Hensley and Claude Hensley. The latter added that he and Robert Monger continued firing until their ammunition gave out. Claude Hensley will resume his testimony to-morrow.

NO Sleepless Nights in INSTANT POSTUM
There's a Reason

Luxburg Spirited Out of Argentine

False Report Made Public in Order to Prevent Hostile Demonstrations.

[By Associated Press.] BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—Count Karl von Luxburg, former German minister to Argentina, who recently was given his passports for his connection with dispatches sent through the Swedish legation to Germany, was spirited out of Argentina to-day in a powerful automobile in charge of a police captain, and rushed to Tigre, a suburb, where the former minister took a tug to Colonia, Uruguay. From there he proceeded by train to Montevideo, where he boarded a Spanish steamer.

He is said to have a Spanish safe conduct, which, according to diplomats, is sufficient to protect his person, but not his papers, from capture. The steamer sailed later for Spain.

An earlier report to the effect that von Luxburg had gone to a ranch of a friend, and that he intended to leave Argentina in a few days was made public in order to prevent hostile demonstrations against him during his passage through Uruguay. The Argentine Foreign Office, Flight was the only alternative for von Luxburg, as Argentina had demanded yesterday that the republic immediately expel him and his family. He had formed the Argentine government that the count was persona non grata to those countries.

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WINDSTORM LEAVES HAVOC IN ITS PATH

(Continued from First Page.) capacity with drenched men and women, the cars moved slowly up and down Broad and Main Streets, leaving behind hundreds of angry people.

HUNDREDS WALK ACROSS NORTH SIDE VIADUCT

Complaints of those who had to foot it across the two viaducts over Bacon's Quarter Branch were loud and bitter, but there was no remedy. As soon as weather was set to work on the First Street bridge and it was promised that the damage would be repaired before daybreak. No effort was made to clear up the havoc wrought on the Fifth Street bridge, linking Highland Park with the city proper. It was said that this work could not be attempted until daylight. Until it is set in order, passengers will be forced to walk across, leaving and boarding waiting cars at either end.

Miss Helen White sustained a dislocated shoulder, Joel Lazarus had his arm broken, Charles Linow's leg was fractured and Chris Losher had three fingers mashed when a stand on the viaduct upon which he and other passengers were standing collapsed beneath a gust of wind. A woman and three men, all of New York, were seeking shelter under the platform when it gave way. It had been stocked with a big display of dolls, and the whole thing was said to be a total loss. An electric sign, weighing 800 pounds, which rested at the top of the structure, is believed to have weakened so that it could not resist the weight of the storm. No other serious damage was reported from the fair grounds.

HALL OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES FLOODED WITH RAIN WATER

Damage to the Capitol Building and grounds was done by wind and rain. The wind crushed the huge skylight over the hall of the House of Delegates and badly damaged a part of the roof above the Senate Chamber. Colonel John W. Richardson, custodian of the building, said that it was impossible to estimate the damage.

Just as the storm reached its height the glass in the metal frame of the outer skylight gave away. The falling glass broke the inner skylight directly over the hall of the House, and the rain poured into the building. Several mahogany benches were badly damaged, and the water washed over a number of desks. There was also some damage to the carpet and other furnishings.

Colonel Richardson obtained the services of several men, and they immediately mopped up the standing water. It was impossible to determine whether the walls had been injured by the water.

MANY TREES UPROOTED IN CAPITOL SQUARE

Investigation by Colonel Richardson showed that the metal frames of the skylights had not been damaged, the glass merely having been broken. He said that he would have workmen engaged early to-day, and that the damage would be repaired as quickly as possible.

There was also slight damage to the roof over the Senate Chamber, a part of which is of tin.

In the Capitol Square the wind uprooted several trees and did considerable damage to others. Many limbs and small branches were broken, and after the storm the grounds were littered with the debris. Many of the gravel walks were badly washed by the heavy fall of water. Repairs will

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contest Closes Oct. 27th.
Call at Once

For full particulars and instructions how to enter amateur advertising contest. Fascinating, simple and easy for anyone. Call at once.

C. B. HAYNES & CO.
BROAD AT SECOND

be made this morning, and the grounds thoroughly cleaned. There were no out-of-town reports of storm damage. The disturbance which visited Richmond was believed to be entirely local, and it did not reach all parts of the city.

RECORD OF CONGRESS DURING WAR SESSION DEFENDED BY MARTIN

(Continued from First Page.) period where co-ordination is above all things else imperatively necessary.

"Gordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) 'WOODROW WILSON.' Representative Fitzgerald put forth his scheme, not as any check upon great expenditures for war, but rather that there should be some central body to supervise and prevent duplication or an unnecessary rush in lines of preparation before others were complete. He wrote to the President that the committee was particularly demanded at this time in view of the extraordinarily large sums which were required for the maintenance of the public service.

ASKS PRESIDENT WILSON FOR EXPRESSION OF OPINION

"Knowing your many years of careful study of procedure in the House," he wrote, "as well as your knowledge of governmental methods in other countries, together with the fact that the country looks to you as the leader of the party in control of the government, I am confident that you will be able to advise me as to the propriety of the public service and to safeguard the public funds. I should be very glad if you would favor me with an expression of opinion as to the feasibility and desirability of such a reform as is proposed in the within resolution, with the understanding that it might be used in such a manner as would be deemed proper."

Millions and billions have been poured out by Congress with a seemingly extravagant hand. Various committees have prepared bills and rushed them through with the one desire to have great amounts ready, available for every branch of the fighting machine that this country is building. They include, for instance, \$400,000,000 for aircraft; \$3,281,000,000 for the army and navy, including the \$405,000,000 for the merchant fleet; \$273,000,000 for the army; \$147,000,000 for sundry civil expenses, and so on down the line. The disadvantage of spending vast sums without any central control has been pointed out again and again. Many Congressmen opposed it, but now President Wilson's approval makes it appear that there will be central supervision. Representative Fitzgerald